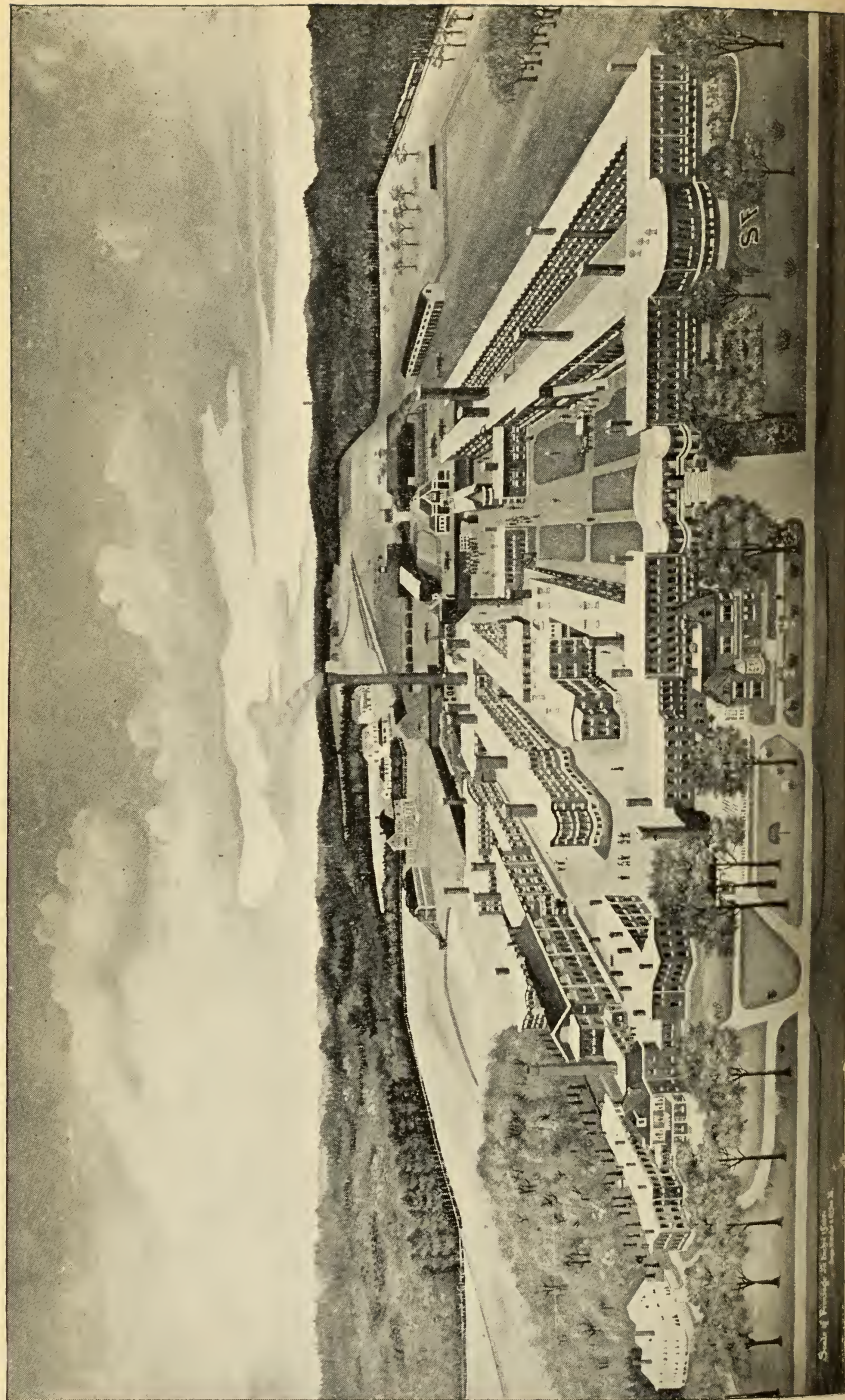


FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1906.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



State of Massachusetts, 1900

CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

TRUSTEES.

J. WHITE BELCHER, <i>Chairman</i> ,	RANDOLPH.
PAYSON W. LYMAN, <i>Secretary</i> ,	FALL RIVER.
MRS. SARAH D. FISKE,	. . . . .	MALDEN.
MRS. ANNA F. PRESCOTT,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.,	. . . . .	LOWELL.
JOSEPH A. SMART,	. . . . .	ANDOVER.
JOHN B. TIVNAN,	. . . . .	SALEM.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent.</i>
BENJAMIN F. ROBINSON,	. . . . .	<i>Deputy Superintendent.</i>
HENRY J. STRANN,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
CHARLES A. DREW, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Resident Physician.</i>
REUBEN J. MARVEL, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE E. BACON,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
WILLIAM J. TURNBULL,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

HENRY F. BORDEN, M.D.,	. . . . .	BROCKTON.
CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	. . . . .	BRIDGEWATER.
SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
HENRY EHRLICH, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLES, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

In compliance with statute requirement the trustees of the State Hospital and the State Farm herewith submit their fifty-second annual report as to the condition of the State Farm and as to its work during the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

The trustees submit as a part of their report the reports made to them by the superintendent and by the resident physician and medical director, together with tables accompanying the same. They invite attention to these several documents, which afford detailed information as to the service rendered by the institution during the year in review.

The current cost of the custody and maintenance of the persons of various classes and conditions committed to our trust is shown in the financial statements included in this report.

By the provisions of chapter 99 of the Acts of 1905 the General Court appropriated for the payment of salaries, wages and labor a sum not to exceed \$57,000, and for the payment of current expenses an amount not to exceed \$155,200, a total of \$212,200 for the maintenance of the institution during the current year.

The tables accompanying this report give a detailed statement of the expenditures authorized by the trustees under the aforesaid act, which items of outlay, as therein recited, the trustees have examined and approved from month to month.

During the institution year ending Sept. 30, 1905, there was expended for salaries, wages and labor \$55,375.50, and for other current expenses \$158,630.70, — a total of \$214,006.20.

This makes a per capita cost of \$2.32 per week, as against \$2.28 last year.

The average number of inmates for the year was 1,771, or 123 more than last year, and 273 more than during the institution year 1903. The highest number of inmates at any time was 1,862; the smallest number, 1,680. The total commitments were 3,130, or 360 more than last year, and 806 more than for the year 1903. Of the commitments, 2,414 were for drunkenness, as against 1,923 committed for that cause the previous year, — an increase of 491, and an increase of 819 over the record two years since. This increase is due, at least in part, to the divertment to this institution of cases which in earlier years certain courts would have sent elsewhere. The number of persons out on parole returned during their probationary period for violation of the terms of parole was 400, an increase over last year of 33. The percentage of returns to releases remains about as last year.

In their last report the trustees said that the number of persons under care in this institution was never so great during any year of its half century of life as during the year then reported. The figures now submitted show a large increase even over that year. This increase, which requires an augmented force of attendants, and also the heightened average cost of our staple supplies, will necessitate a larger expenditure, both for current maintenance and for enlarged accommodations along certain lines. The latter need is presented in the reports of the superintendent and of the medical director, in whose recommendations the trustees concur.

While the farming interests of the institution are becoming every year more important, both for the desirable occupation the farm furnishes and for the food it supplies, we have occasion this year to note with regret the comparative failure of the potato crop, due to unfavorable climatic conditions. This failure will require extra cash outlay for food supplies.

As to permanent work done during the year, under special appropriations made by the General Court, the following may be said: —

The yard walls in connection with the asylum have been completed and the appropriation exhausted. The coal dump, which

was in process of construction a year ago, has been completed and in use for the greater portion of the year. It has proved a great gain over the former method of coal delivery.

The new building for the Asylum for Insane Criminals is already in part occupied, and will be completed shortly. The construction of the school, reading and guard room, for which appropriation was made in chapter 444 of the Acts of 1905, has been pushed rapidly forward and will soon be ready for use. An appropriation was made by chapter 81 of the Acts of 1905 for boilers and heating plant. The work thus authorized is nearly done. The boilers are installed and pipe connection has been established.

The duplication of the plant for water filtration, authorized and provided for by chapter 92, Resolves of 1905, is well on towards completion, and will become operative at some time during the coming winter.

In chapter 444 of the Acts of 1905 the General Court made provision for a building for the almshouse population apart from the other buildings. A site has been decided upon, without the walls of the institution, and some expenditure for material has already been made.

The annual inventory, required by section 79, chapter 84 of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, has been taken, and an appraisal of the real and personal property connected with the State Farm and owned by the Commonwealth has been made by Harrison L. House of Hanover and Henry J. Strann of Bridgewater, whose report, showing a total valuation of \$1,138,-883.38, is herewith submitted.

The steady increase of the number of persons under care in the asylum for the criminal insane, and the evident tendency to broaden the interpretation of that term so as to include some persons morally degenerate but not clearly mentally deranged, augment the difficulties under which this asylum is governed. The separation of these classes is a dictate of prudence. That moral degenerate who retains his mental alertness is a disturber of order and discipline among those suffering definite mental derangement. He is, therefore, a menace so long as he has the freer conditions of open-air life which are conducive to the welfare of persons of the other class, and can safely be given them.

It is a serious and somewhat urgent problem where the line between prison and asylum care should be drawn. To our board it seems that in practice there is danger of transgressing this line unless facilities are here furnished for the separation and distinctive treatment of these two classes. The presentation of this matter, important in any case, is the more fittingly introduced at this time because of a conference on the subject of the criminal insane, held some months since, between the Board of Insanity and the hospital trustees and superintendents of the State, and because of the steady increase of the population of the asylum. The matter is commended to the thoughtful consideration of those in authority in the premises.

In submitting their report the trustees desire to renew their testimony to the sagacity, strength and wise economy of the administration of the superintendent, Hollis M. Blackstone, who has been effectively supported by the officers of the administrative and medical staffs of the institution and by the attendants, to whom is entrusted a difficult and sometimes dangerous task. In particular, mention should be made of the faithful and skilful services of Dr. Charles A. Drew, the resident physician and medical director, to whom falls the immediate responsibility of governing the asylum, as well as the oversight and direction of the medical and surgical work of the whole institution. In both lines of service the work of Dr. Drew, as of his assistants, is much to be commended.

With this recital of fact and of anticipated need the trustees submit this account of their stewardship for another year.

J. WHITE BELCHER.
SARAH D. FISKE.
ANNA F. PRESCOTT.
PAYSON W. LYMAN.
LEONARD HUNTRESS.
JOS. A. SMART.
JOHN B. TIVNAN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, the same being a part of the fifty-second annual report of the institution.

The year closing has been a busy one, and the stereotyped word "increase" must again be employed as comparing it with the preceding, and, in fact, all former years of its history.

An average population of 1,771 have been cared for, and it is a great pleasure to report that in the care of this large number a high average of good health and good order has prevailed. Officials whose employment is in the institutions are supposed to have found an "easy snap" in life. Institution business is essentially different in principal features from other lines of business of similar magnitude. In a business wholly commercial or manufacturing or professional, the demands upon the managers or principals are more specific and singular, and in these modern times of hustle and push undoubtedly at times application is more intense. But the all-round requirements of a great institution upon the resources of its managing officials are many and varied. He can begin as an apprentice, but cannot contract to be a journeyman within a given period. Experience must be his teacher, and the public his judge of fitness and efficiency. A conscientious duty to his wards and a high regard for public opinion will insure a minimum of loafing. Such an official's duty does not begin with a morning eight-hour dial, nor quit with the evening bell or whistle.

We are now practically a colony or community of about 2,000 people, and during the year more than one and a half times this number have passed in and out of our care, or, to be exact, 3,130 have been committed and 3,031 discharged. There are remaining under care and support at this date 1,845, — 99 more

than one year ago. The average number has been 1,771, — 123 more than last year, an increase of 100 in the prison department, 36 in the criminal insane department, and a decrease of 13 in the alms department. The total commitments and admissions have been 3,130, — 360 more than last year, 65 less in the almshouse, 1 more in the criminal insane, and 424 more in prison department. This excess is made up from an increase of 491 cases of drunkenness and a decrease of 67 in all other offences, mostly vagrants, and 59 less than last year. Reference to sources of commitment discloses the fact that 371 more cases were sent this year from the Boston and South Boston municipal courts, — an excess of 321 and 50, respectively. There have been 400 cases returned for violation of probation, — 33 more than last year, or 9 per cent. increase. While the increase seems large, yet considered with the increase of commitments, which have been $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the condition, if not as promising as we could wish, is more hopeful in the comparative view. The increase in average number (123) and number remaining (99) are somewhat disproportionate with the rather excessive increase of commitments. This is accounted for in the earlier release of many special cases, discharged by the State Board earlier than the periods provided by the rules, so that the period of many serving under the rules for the longer terms have been perceptibly lessened, and the results are reflected in the lessened average number and number remaining at end of the year.

The State Board have always before them petitions for the release of individual cases. That these petitions should increase with constantly growing commitments was natural; but in recent years these applications or petitions multiplied much faster than the natural ratio. This condition, also supplemented by the personal recommendation of the superintendent of many cases for deduction of time less than provided by the rules, made so many special discharges that the existing rules seemed a hardship for those held to complete the periods provided by them. So impressed with the suggestion offered by these conditions were the authorities, that the subject of again revising the rules was thoroughly considered and most fully discussed. It was our belief that public sentiment was becoming more tolerant of the unfortunate drunkard, which, coupled with our own convic-

tions, left no doubt that a revision in favor of easier conditions was both wise and just. Not until after the State Board's annual conference with their probation visitors from all sections of the State was the proposition put in definite form. The new rules were finally formulated and adopted by the State Board of Charity July 7, and ordered to take effect August 1, — two months before the close of the year. The periods for which drunk cases can be released under the revised rules is three, four and four and one-half months. Rules 2 and 3, by which drunks were held 5 and 7 months on account of one or more previous commitments, are abolished. No change was made for the other offences, except to abolish the prior commitment feature. There is no definite or arbitrary date when a change can occur which would be perfectly equitable without quite an extensive adjustment of the cases already committed and serving periods under the old rules. The process, therefore, has already begun of recommending a reduction of the drunk cases held for the longer terms, and the Board are granting the releases as an equalizing process of passing from the old to the new rules.

While the Board's executive officer, Dr. J. F. Lewis, and myself had many times discussed with our assistants the desirability of the proposed change, nothing could be done until the State Board of Charity could be convinced that such a course would be best for all concerned. To C. H. Adams, Esq., member of the Board's committee on releases, must be given the credit of specifically investigating the proposition promptly and thoroughly, and so presenting it to his associates as to command unanimous approval. That the effect of this revision will be helpful and beneficial is my sincere conviction. Some, and I regret to say many, perhaps, will not be benefited by this nor any other plan of probation. They never subscribe to any form of probation or reform without a mental reservation, registered in a wilful and malicious spirit, that they will sooner or later get drunk in spite of you, just to "beat the game." A powerful temperance advocate referring to this class says "nothing but the grace of God can save such drunkards." As a flat proposition, that disposes of him, so far as the lecturer is concerned. No one would or could controvert his statement or doubt the power and efficacy of God's grace. The practical working prob-

lem, however, is how to so expose a wilful, vicious drunkard to a grace that will save. Nothing is lacking in his devotions while in confinement, he falls before the altar of worship suppliant and submissive, profuse in pledges to his pastor that God's grace *has* saved him. It hasn't saved him, he knows it hasn't, because he didn't want it and wouldn't have it. Released from what he calls slavery's chains, he returns to his family or friends, where his God is in the highest, and with an option on saving grace easier and truer than any place else on earth. But again he wilfully and maliciously indulges in debauch and abuse over and over until the end. While there appears or seems to be many such cases, there are, happily, very many more unfortunates who want to forsake the evils of drunkenness, and my observation is full of knowledge and promise that they are doing so. Some fail again and again, not because they want to or intend to, but the indifference begotten by recurring conviction or commitment often weakens or vitiates the power to resist the good fellowship drink, so common among friends, neighbors and associates, who thoughtlessly proffer the cordial welcome home glass as a real token of brotherly love, a miniature celebration that "Yer home agin," and "Yer not forgotten, Jimmy." They have a "good time," soon over; *they* go about their business; *they* can indulge without apparent injury; but Jim, well, he's different. The social hour of good fellowship had overcome his strength of purpose. He has no intention of falling again, but he has been once, twice, thrice convicted before, and the horrors of his first condemnation are dimmed. What then seemed forbidding and unbearable, in the light of experience was not so very bad. He had lived through it and could again. Different conditions might have saved him and perhaps will save him, so that he will join the hordes of others who have forsaken and are still forsaking the evils of drunkenness. There is no truer statesman in our whole citizenship than the man who pulls himself out of the dangerous undertow of intemperate habits. Not very many of the great numbers passing in and out of our care had much kindergarten training in the evils of drunkenness. The "ounce of prevention" and "stitch in time" theories are surely too often neglected. Childhood's happy hour is the best time to enact prohibition law.

What effect the new law regulating the "put ups" of tramps and vagrants will have upon our commitments I cannot at this date determine, but with the approach of winter conditions I anticipate an increase of the number. Since the indeterminate law (by which they can only be committed here) has been in effect the real up-to-date hobo has seldom appeared. If this form of sentence were extended to the other places of detention, I believe the hobos would be effectually driven out of this Commonwealth.

The female prisoners have steadily increased from a moderate family of 30 or 40 to about 75, so that now the accommodations are entirely insufficient for their proper care. Among the number are always more or less sick and infirm, who should be cared for under practically hospital conditions. With the exception of two single rooms, these cases are treated in a dormitory with the able-bodied working women. Much of the time, also, there are female alms cases here, admitted from this section of the State. These are always sick cases and are transferred to the State Hospital by the State Board as soon as condition and convenience permit, but during their temporary stay they have to be accommodated in this department. I strongly favor providing a separate building for all the females at some point across the street, and removed entirely from any contact or connection with the main institution. Such a building should provide for not less than 100, and include a hospital ward. The quarters they would vacate are already needed for sick and infirm men.

Our system of hot-water supply is now very inadequate and we must face the problem of a different and more economic plan of heating and distributing the supply to meet the present and growing demand. The consumption is so large that it is the opinion of experts we should put in a pump circulation reaching all buildings requiring a supply, and heat the water by the direct use of fuel, instead of by steam in coil heaters and live steam at numerous points and junctions. The demands are very uneven, — very excessive at certain hours of the day, and lighter at other times. With this plan we can overcome the loss of a great amount of water once heated but again cooled in the multitude of dead end supplies extending great distances from the generating source. The new plan would consist of a seventy-five

horse-power boiler, with its own furnace, a heavy brass pipe of about three inches in diameter in several circuits reaching all buildings, all circulated by pump vacuum or pressure.

The farming operations have been conducted under the same general scheme as in past years, — that of development and cultivation entirely in the home interest, producing all we could and consuming all we produced. The hay and fodder crops, while not equal to last year, were so much better than the early drought promised that they seemed large, the harvest being 354 tons of hay, 128 tons of rowen and 75 tons of fodder oats, — a total of 557 tons, against a total of 610 last year. The shortage is not so serious, but the quality of the second crop and oat fodder is not nearly as good, having been seriously damaged by very bad weather conditions while curing. One of the principal crops, potatoes, was a failure. First, on account of the early drought in planting time, they did not come up well, and secondly, on account of the great amount of rain and extreme heat later in the season, they were struck with decay, so that only about 3,000 bushels of sound potatoes were harvested. Nearly fifty acres were planted, which should have yielded three times that amount. The loss is serious, and will be felt in our expense account. All other root and garden crops were good and fully up to the average production of former years. The milk supply and pork products are important features of this department. As to the former we have made about 235,415 quarts of milk. There are probably many herds of milk cows producing a higher average quantity than ours, but we doubt if any are making better milk or more healthful product. There have been 54,697 pounds of pork slaughtered, enough to furnish all of our salt pork requirements, and occasionally a fresh pork dinner in place of the regulation beef stew or soup.

Large numbers of inmates have been employed on the farm and on the construction work of the several improvements now being made. This work has furnished employment for many men, together with all other outside detailed men, enumerating an average of nearly 300. The shops are the same as last year. In caning and chair seats there are about 200 employed. In the manufacture of our own clothing and bedding, boots, shoes and repairing, nearly 100 more are employed. The shorter

sentence and increased commitments make more work and more cost.

The medical director's reports of the asylum for criminal insane and the hospital of the prison and alms departments give full statistical information, and recite their condition and needs. Most important is the addition desired as a means of fuller occupation for such patients as can be employed or engaged. The new wing, with its connecting yards, will be completed this autumn. With the addition of the new industrial building asked for, which I strongly favor, the asylum plan will be pretty well rounded out.

It is a source of regret that the usual conditions of security felt to have hitherto offered sufficient restraint in the stronger wards for the insane have been recently disturbed by the escape of two clever convicts, Francis from the State Prison and Wiley from the Cambridge House of Correction. The manner and daring of their act, as also their pursuit, were exciting and sensational. The force of our endeavor to recapture them was broken somewhat by much misinformation. Reports of Francis' identity at the same moment in opposite directions, many miles apart, were confusing, but we felt in duty bound to follow up all reports in the hope of capture, which up to date has been unsuccessful. That both were cases practically recovered, and would probably offer no violence except to resist capture, was about the only relief the tension of the moment offered. Their capture through the channels of the police and criminal investigation is expected.

Religious services continue regularly every Sunday, with the exception of two months' vacation in Protestant service during hottest weather. Rev. Father Riordan of the Sacred Heart Church, Middleborough, attends to the morning service and visitation upon the sick and dying of the Catholic faith with the same constancy as ever, rarely requiring the aid of a substitute. The afternoon services are attended by clergymen of the vicinity, some of whom visit the sick and infirm of their faith. These wards are open seven days weekly for such visitation, and I gladly repeat the invitation, often extended in the past, that visits by the clergy to inmates of their faith will receive a cordial welcome. The singing, which was omitted, has been missed

with evident regret. If the provisions of chapter 363 of the Acts of 1904 can be voluntarily waived, so that good singers may join in chant and song, without regard to creed or sect, we can restore this feature of the services so soon as a proper director is put in charge. Such a combination has in the past entertained us on other occasions, and I have no doubt would be glad to do so again.

The urgent needs of our institution, for which I hope your Board will request appropriations, may be summed up as follows: new building for 100 female prisoners, about \$25,000; dining-room for male prisoners and additional officers' rooms, \$8,000; new hot-water supply, \$8,000; and new buildings for insane department, about \$20,000.

My appreciation of your support and consideration is too well known by your Board collectively and individually to admit rehearsing, even as a formality, at this time, but permit me to extend, in behalf of all my associates, their obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 2, 1905.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Oct. 1, 1904, was as follows : —

Male prisoners,	986	
Female prisoners,	56	
Male paupers,	205	
Female paupers,	—	
Male insane,	499	
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/>	1,746

Number of admissions and commitments from Oct. 1, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905, inclusive : —

Male prisoners,	2,614	
Female prisoners,	175	
Male paupers,	203	
Female paupers,	42	
Male insane,	96	
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/>	3,130

Number discharged from Oct. 1, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905, inclusive : —

Male prisoners,	2,548	
Female prisoners,	161	
Male paupers,	223	
Female paupers,	39	
Male insane,	60	
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/>	3,031

Number remaining Oct. 1, 1905 : —

Male prisoners,	1,052	
Female prisoners,	70	
Male paupers,	185	
Female paupers,	3	
Male insane,	535	
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/>	1,845

Of the number discharged, 95 have been by death : —

Prisoners,	14
Paupers,	62
Insane,	19
	<hr/> 95
Average number during the year,	1,771
Largest number during the year,	1,862
Smallest number during the year,	1,680
Average number prisoners,	1,049
Average number paupers,	209
Average number insane,	513
	<hr/> 1,771

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1904.							
October,	232	12	14	2	5	251	14
November,	267	4	27	7	3	297	11
December,	174	11	18	2	9	201	13
1905.							
January,	143	13	21	5	3	167	18
February,	145	13	19	—	4	168	13
March,	228	12	18	5	21	267	17
April,	182	20	11	3	5	198	23
May,	258	15	20	4	6	284	19
June,	224	20	17	2	8	249	22
July,	286	22	16	2	17	319	24
August,	225	14	12	7	5	242	21
September,	250	19	10	3	10	270	22
Totals,	2,614	175	203	42	96	2,913	217

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	1,355
Ireland,	791
British Provinces,	238
England,	152
New York,	82
Maine,	69
New Hampshire,	51
Scotland,	45

Rhode Island,	39
Sweden,	37
Cape Verde Islands and Vermont, 30 each,	60
Connecticut,	28
Pennsylvania,	18
Italy and Azore Islands, 16 each,	32
Germany and Finland, 13 each,	26
Virginia,	12
Russia, Poland, New Jersey and unknown, 8 each,	32
Austria,	6
France and West Indies, 4 each,	8
Norway, Spain, Ohio, South Carolina, Kentucky and Wisconsin, 3 each,	18
Turkey, Roumania, Wales, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan and District of Columbia, 2 each,	14
All others,	17
	<hr/> 3,130

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Boston Municipal Court,	859
Returned from probation,	400
Worcester District Court,	153
Lowell Police Court,	135
Lynn Police Court,	120
Brockton Police Court,	100
Cambridge District Court,	83
Chelsea Police Court,	71
South Boston Municipal and Lawrence Police Courts, 68 each,	136
Taunton District Court,	58
Boston Superior Court,	52
Northampton District Court,	51
Quincy District Court,	36
Somerville District Court,	33
Fall River District Court,	32
Brighton Municipal Court,	29
Waltham District Court,	25
Salem District Court,	24
Newton Police and Malden District Courts, 18 each,	36
Woburn District Court,	17
Abington District Court,	16
Charlestown Municipal Court,	14
Roxbury Municipal and Milford District Courts, 13 each,	26
Salem and Cambridge Superior, Springfield Police, New Bedford and Gloucester District Courts, 11 each,	55
Plymouth Superior, Walpole and Attleborough District Courts, 9 each,	27
Newburyport Police, Middleborough, Haverhill, Hingham and Stoughton District Courts, 8 each,	40

Dedham Superior, Fitchburg Police, North Adams, Franklin, Framingham and Ware District and Marblehead Trial Justice Courts, 7 each,	49
Lee Police, Plymouth and Dedham District and Hudson Trial Justice Courts, 6 each,	24
Clinton Police, Greenfield, Concord and Westborough District Courts, 5 each,	20
Lowell Superior and Southbridge District Courts, transferred from Industrial Camp and returned from escape, 4 each, . .	16
Northampton Superior, Brookline Municipal, Marlborough Police, Webster District, North Andover and Peabody Trial Justice Courts, 3 each,	18
Taunton Superior, Holyoke Police, Amesbury, Great Barrington, Palmer, Ayer, East Boston and Westfield District and Methuen Trial Justice Courts and House of Correction transfers, 2 each,	20
All others,	14
	<hr/> 2,789

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	2,414
Vagrants,	241
Tramps,	78
Idle and disorderly,	35
Vagabonds,	9
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	3
Begging,	2
All others,	7
	<hr/> 2,789

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	2,015
Indeterminate, two years,	357
Nine months (returned from probation),	191
Five months (returned from probation),	107
Seven months (returned from probation),	66
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	5
Eight months (returned from probation),	4
All others,	44
	<hr/> 2,789

Of the number of prisoners admitted, 1,446 had been admitted previously, as follows:—

Second time,	631
Third time,	326
Fourth time,	186
Fifth time,	108
Sixth time,	60
Seventh time,	45

Eighth time,	35
Ninth time,	19
Tenth time,	9
Eleventh time,	11
Twelfth time,	5
Thirteenth time,	4
Fourteenth time,	2
Fifteenth time,	2
Sixteenth time,	1
Eighteenth time,	1
Nineteenth time,	1
<hr/> 1,446	

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Fall River,	73
New Bedford,	56
Brockton,	21
Wareham,	17
Bridgewater,	12
Taunton,	12
Prison department,	11
State Hospital,	10
Hanson,	6
Boston,	5
Middleborough,	5
Rochester,	3
Bourne,	2
Abington,	2
Carver,	2
West Bridgewater,	1
Duxbury,	1
Warren,	1
Norton,	1
Fairhaven,	1
Acushnet,	1
East Bridgewater,	1
Cohasset,	1
<hr/> 245	

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

State Prison,	27
Prison department, State Farm,	21
Massachusetts Reformatory,	8
Salem House of Correction,	7
New Bedford House of Correction,	6
Worcester House of Correction,	5
Middlesex Superior Court,	4
Lawrence Jail,	2

Dedham Jail,	2
Cambridge House of Correction,	2
Pittsfield House of Correction,	2
Danvers Insane Hospital,	2
Boston Superior Court,	2
Pittsfield Superior Court,	1
Lawrence Superior Court,	1
Taunton Jail,	1
Springfield Jail,	1
Fitchburg House of Correction,	1
Taunton Insane Hospital,	1

96

EXPENDITURES FROM OCT. 1, 1904, TO OCT. 1, 1905.

Salaries, wages and labor, \$55,375 50

Food : —

Butterine,	\$1,773 30
Beans,	2,130 84
Bread and crackers,	103 57
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,119 67
Cheese,	203 67
Eggs,	779 98
Flour,	18,175 05
Fish,	3,830 03
Fruit,	950 29
Meat,	23,727 97
Milk,	662 31
Molasses,	986 54
Sugar,	3,826 81
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,126 21
Vegetables,	2,944 51
Sundries,	1,415 51

64,756 26

Clothing and clothing material : —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$729 97
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	12,944 68
Furnishing goods,	1,847 69
Hats and caps,	406 20
Leather and shoe findings,	4,959 67
Sundries,	367 58

21,255 79

Furnishings : —

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$4,258 94
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	550 60
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	259 73
Crockery, glassware, entlery, etc.,	394 11
Furniture and upholstery,	140 85
Kitchen furnishings,	39 88

Amounts carried forward, \$5,644 11 \$141,387 55

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$5,644 11	\$141,387 55
Woodenware, buckets, pails, etc.,	377 50	
Sundries,	148 86	
		6,170 47
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$18,243 11	
Electricity,	328 78	
Gas,	343 77	
Oil,	690 30	
Sundries,	386 09	
		19,992 05
Repairs and improvements:—		
Cement,	\$729 49	
Electrical work and supplies,	263 13	
Hardware,	1,312 68	
Lumber,	264 87	
Machinery,	580 71	
Paints, oils, glass, etc.,	1,105 65	
Plumbing, steam-fitting and supplies,	1,274 40	
Roofing and materials,	50 18	
Mechanics and laborers,	442 50	
Sundries,	1,549 54	
		7,573 15
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$1,333 15	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	572 63	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	4,778 40	
Hay, grain, etc.,	7,598 43	
Harness and repairs,	419 72	
Horses,	1,763 00	
Other live stock,	565 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,342 03	
Sundries,	828 36	
		19,200 72
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$249 15	
Chapel services and entertainments,	554 60	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	3,347 96	
Gratuities,	4,414 80	
Hose, etc.,	160 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	657 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	2,471 95	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	125 00	
Postage,	371 00	
Printing and printing supplies,	213 99	
Return of runaways,	60 93	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,557 13	
Stationery and office supplies,	731 66	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$14,915 17	\$194,323 94

Engineer's services,	\$158 55
Teaming,	673 62
Paints, oils, etc.,	2,637 87
Stock for beds and bedding,	1,059 65
Ladders,	113 50
Roofing,	441 53
Foreman laborers,	270 00
Freight,	422 77
	<hr/>
	\$36,496 97

Pauper Building.

[Chapter 444, Acts 1905.]

Brick,	\$262 44
Lumber,	746 57
Labor,	216 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,225 01

School, Reading and Guard Room.

[Chapter 444, Acts 1905.]

Masons' labor,	\$1,098 00
Carpenters' labor,	148 00
Cement,	830 50
Expanded metal and iron bars,	868 27
Carting sand and gravel,	126 05
Freight,	59 77
	<hr/>
	\$3,130 59

Boilers and Heating Plant.

[Chapter 81, Resolves 1905.]

Masons' labor,	\$856 00
Boilers,	6,021 00
Cement and brick,	1,231 80
Iron bars, beams, etc.,	332 48
Steam pipe, fittings, etc.,	1,463 98
Smoke flue, asbestos, etc.,	922 25
Lumber,	161 22
Roofing,	103 08
Castings,	61 47
Freight,	25 18
	<hr/>
	\$11,178 46

Water Filtration Plant.

[Chapter 92, Resolves 1905.]

Masons' labor,	\$512 00
Cement,	717 60
Lumber,	356 52
Drain pipe,	205 82
Expanded metal,	238 37
Castings,	49 98
	<hr/>
	\$2,080 29

VALUATION.

SEPT. 30, 1905.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$58,257 50
Buildings,	814,200 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Live stock,	17,279 25
Products of farm,	21,994 45
Carriages and agricultural implements,	14,836 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	88,555 00
Beds and bedding,	30,331 64
Other furniture,	28,431 43
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	11,692 52
Ready-made clothing,	30,707 82
Dry goods,	6,543 34
Provisions and groceries,	9,012 55
Drugs and medicines,	1,074 38
Fuel,	5,647 50
Library,	320 00

 \$1,138,883 38

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

11 pairs work horses.	13 calves.
2 work horses.	4 bulls.
2 pairs driving horses.	237 hogs.
2 driving horses.	70 shoats.
1 express horse.	80 pigs.
11 pairs oxen.	18 breeding sows.
7 yearlings.	3 boars.
93 cows.	262 hens.
11 two-year-olds.	45 chickens.

PRODUCTS OF FARM ON HAND.

350 tons English hay.	1,100 bushels parsnips.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons meadow hay.	950 bushels turnips.
128 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons second crop.	1,200 bushels ruta bagas.
75 tons oats.	45,100 heads cabbage.
10 tons squash.	4,200 bunches celery.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons pumpkins.	40 barrels apples.
807 bushels onions.	8 bushels pears.
3,290 bushels potatoes.	800 tons ice.
2,500 bushels mangels.	50 cords wood (hard).
700 bushels yellow globe beets.	10 cords wood (pine).
2,600 bushels table beets.	250 cords manure.
1,620 bushels carrots.	

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Assistant superintendent (per annum),	1,000 00
Medical director (per annum),	2,500 00
Assistant physicians (3, per annum),	\$600 00 to 1,200 00
Internes (2, per annum),	300 00
Clerk (per annum),	1,600 00
Assistant clerk (per annum),	480 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant engineers (4, per annum),	\$420 00 to 600 00
Overseers (average number 7, per annum),	480 00 to 900 00
Farmer (per annum),	1,100 00
Assistant farmers (average number 13, per annum),	\$360 00 to 720 00
Supervisors (3, per annum),	540 00
Attendants (average number 51, per month),	\$25 00 to 37 50
Baker (per month),	50 00
Watchmen (2, per month),	\$45 00 and 50 00
Nurses (4, per month),	35 00 and 40 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Messenger (per month),	35 00
Gate-men (2, per month),	\$20 00 and 30 00
Cooks (2, per month),	45 00
Housekeeper (per month),	25 00
Matrons (2, per month),	30 00
Domestic (per month),	18 00

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I would respectfully submit the following report for the hospital year ending Sept. 30, 1905:—

Number in hospital Oct. 1, 1904,	167
Admitted during the year,	836
<hr/>	
Total under treatment,	1,003
Discharged during the year,	746
Died during the year,	76
<hr/>	
	822
<hr/>	
Remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1905,	181

Last year I reported to your board that the total number of patients under hospital treatment had been more than one hundred greater than for the year next preceding. This year's increase has been even greater, for whereas the total number under hospital treatment last year was 820, this year the number exceeds 1,000. Notwithstanding this substantial increase in number treated, the 76 deaths reported are 9 less than last year. More patients were admitted to our hospital in March than for any other month, with August a close second, February and January ranking next in order named. April, October and November seem to have been our most healthful months, judging from admissions. Last year the number of patients admitted to the hospital who were seventy years old or more was 35. This year 49 men three score and ten or older received our hospital care; nine of these had reached or passed eighty years. One hundred and ten of the 836 cases admitted during the year required surgical treatment. Uncomplicated alcoholism is debited with 106 cases, as against 68 cases last year, and delirium tremens with 8 cases, as against 12 cases last year. Adding the 9 cases of alcoholism complicated by injury or disease makes a total of 123

cases to be charged directly to alcohol, as against 99 cases last year. Last year we admitted 69 cases of uncomplicated pulmonary tuberculosis. This year the number has dropped to 59. Adding other forms of tuberculosis to the pure pulmonary type brings the total up to 71 cases, as against 84 cases last year. This year 36 patients died of tuberculosis, — 4 less than last year, but more than 47 per cent. of all the deaths of the year. Less fatal diseases of the respiratory organs claim a large share of our attention, especially during the winter and spring, while diseases and disorders of the digestive tract fill our hospital during the summer. We have treated 32 cases of bronchitis, acute and chronic, this year, — 2 less than last year, — and 10 cases of lobar pneumonia, as against 3 cases last year. Last year we were able to report no death from pneumonia or typhoid fever during the year. This year 8 of our 10 cases of pneumonia made good recoveries and 2 died. Both of those who died were past 60 years of age, both had been hard drinkers for years, both had been several times previously in our hospital; one had had a previous attack of pneumonia and was something of an invalid from malaria and chronic rheumatism; the other who died was deeply demented, filthy in his habits, and resistful against all efforts to examine him. He had been in bed because of his enfeebled condition and dementia for about two months before he developed pneumonia. We have had 11 cases of typhoid fever this year, all of whom recovered. These, with the 13 cases treated last year, make 24 consecutive cases of typhoid fever, with no death, in the past two years. The majority of these cases were sick when they came to us, but a few apparently took the disease after admission to the State Farm.

The addition to our water filtering plant, now well under way, will double the filtration area, allow the water to filter much more slowly and thoroughly, and we hope make infection from drinking water rare indeed. But in spite of our water filter, which may be as near perfect as the best of sand filters, we will continue to be menaced as long as unfiltered or inadequately filtered sewage is permitted to flow into the river above us.

During the past year we have given acetozone in weak solution to nearly all our typhoid patients. We found acetozone not readily soluble 15 grains to the quart, as recommended by

the chemists, so that the amount taken in twenty-four hours was small, even when an ounce of the solution was given every hour, as directed, when patient was not sleeping. But the quantity of sterile water taken hourly as medicine, added to what the patient was induced to drink as water, probably assisted in elimination and added to his comfort. Possibly it made more sure his recovery. Of equal therapeutic value, we think, were the cold wet packs we used very freely in all our typhoid cases, and, with some extra precautions, in our pneumonia cases as well.

Not many years ago few physicians would have dared to wrap a wet cold sheet about a patient burning and delirious with typhoid fever. Some may remember when cold water was denied these sufferers to drink. We no longer fear to use water as cold as it comes from the faucet, and we sometimes add ice to the water for the wet pack if the patient's temperature is high and stubbornly unyielding. The patient quickly learns to trust what at first he may have dreaded. The aching head is made easy, the rapid pulse becomes slower and stronger, the breathing becomes deeper, the hot, dry skin becomes active, and the cold pack is rapidly changed to a warm, moist pack as the body gives up its destructive fever heat while it is throwing off this poison. After being rubbed dry, it is a common experience that the patient drops into a restful sleep such as no drug can help to give. This beneficent result is more surely gained than by the giving of any drug. Every organ is strengthened and helped as the skin reacts under such stimulation to throw off the poison, and gives up the abnormal bodily heat. The first shock to the nervous system as the cold water is applied to the hot skin causes deeper breathing. The heart responds to such stimulation better than to alcoholics, and the secondary effect is most helpful of all our therapeutic measures. With certain extra precautions the cold wet pack has proved almost as useful in pneumonia. Here we have the right heart working under excessive strain, and we have a care lest the first shock adds too much to the load before the reaction comes to the relief of heart, lung and nerve centres through diminishing toxins in the blood. Our experience leads us to believe that with hot applications to the feet and legs the delirium and high temperature of pneumonia may be safely met

and relieved by the coldest of wet packs to the chest and head, provided the physician or a trained nurse stands by to see that the temperature does not fall too low, and that brisk friction and warm, dry clothing quickly follows a pack of from fifteen to thirty minutes, as the condition of the patient indicates.

Since our last report an additional medical interne has been added to our hospital staff with the approval of your Board. The increasing number of patients seemed to make this necessary. Within the year a large new ward has been completed and partially occupied, and other wards have been painted and put into good condition. We have added a complete refraction case of test lenses, charts, etc., to our hospital equipment for the better relief of all those whose failing vision makes them dependent on the aid of an oculist.

Dr. H. M. Rauch, who served acceptably as a medical interne last year, accepted a well-earned promotion in the early summer to the staff of the "Retreat," a private hospital for mental and nervous diseases in Hartford, Conn. Dr. Frank H. Carlisle, who served acceptably as junior medical interne from December 7 to the middle of July, resigned to go into private practice. Dr. E. Carleton Foster was appointed to succeed Dr. Rauch and Dr. A. S. Lamb to succeed Dr. Carlisle. Drs. Foster and Lamb both came to us well recommended, and both are giving good and faithful service.

To Dr. Reuben J. Marvel, my senior assistant, who does well most of our surgery, and to our competent nurses, no small credit is due for whatever is meritorious in our year's work.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. DREW,

Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Oct. 1, 1904,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167
Admitted during the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	836
								1,003
Total under treatment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,003
Discharged during the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	746	
Died during the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	
								822
Remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1905,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181

TABLE No. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1904.			
October,	55	59	7
November,	49	42	5
December,	58	51	4
1905.			
January,	82	80	4
February,	83	59	8
March,	90	80	8
April,	48	64	5
May,	63	49	5
June,	71	66	9
July,	82	70	7
August,	84	69	8
September,	71	57	6
Totals,	836	746	76

TABLE No. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20 Years.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 Years and Over.
1904.								
October, . . .	1	5	13	13	13	7	3	—
November, . . .	3	7	9	10	10	7	2	1
December, . . .	—	9	15	19	7	5	3	—
1905.								
January, . . .	3	11	24	21	10	5	5	—
February, . . .	2	16	27	18	12	5	2	1
March, . . .	1	12	14	23	19	16	5	—
April, . . .	3	10	13	10	4	6	—	2
May, . . .	4	11	17	13	11	5	2	—
June, . . .	3	8	13	16	16	8	7	—
July, . . .	—	11	16	26	15	10	2	2
August, . . .	5	12	19	17	12	12	6	1
September, . . .	—	6	22	22	9	7	3	2
Totals, . . .	25	118	202	211	138	93	40	9

TABLE NO. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Alcoholism,	9	9	-	-	-
Angina pectoris,	1	1	-	-	-
Arthritis, tubercular,	1	-	-	1	-
Asthma,	1	-	1	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	3	-	2	1	-
Bronchitis, chronic, and senility,	2	-	-	-	2
Bubo,	1	1	-	-	-
Bursitis, elbow,	1	1	-	-	-
Carcinoma, bladder,	1	-	-	-	1
Carcinoma, stomach,	1	-	-	-	1
Cataract,	2	-	-	2	-
Cystitis, chronic,	1	-	-	1	-
Debility,	4	-	3	1	-
Dementia, primary,	2	-	-	2	-
Diarrhœa, acute,	3	3	-	-	-
Diarrhœa, chronic,	1	-	1	-	-
Diarrhœa, chronic, exhaustion from, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Epididymitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	1	-	-	1	-
Epithelioma, tongue,	1	-	-	-	1
Fistula of ureter,	1	-	-	1	-
Fracture, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, fibula,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	6	-	1	2	3
Herpes zoster,	1	1	-	-	-
Hip-joint disease,	1	-	1	-	-
Indigestion, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction and bronchitis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Keratitis, interstitial,	1	-	-	1	-
Locomotor ataxia,	2	-	-	2	-
Malaria,	5	5	-	-	-
Myocarditis,	3	-	-	-	3
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	2	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal,	1	1	-	-	-
Organic heart disease,	6	-	-	5	1
Paraplegia, spastic,	1	-	-	1	-
Pediculi capitis,	2	2	-	-	-
Periostitis, tibia,	1	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy with effusion and diarrhœa, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, hypostatic, and extravasation of urine,	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, hypostatic, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	1	1	-	-	-
Pott's disease, spine,	1	-	-	1	-
Rheumatism, acute articular,	3	3	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	3	-	1	2	-
Rheumatism, chronic, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Scabies,	1	1	-	-	-
Senility,	23	-	-	28	-
Spinal sclerosis,	1	-	-	1	-
Stricture, urethra,	1	-	1	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	1	1	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Traumatism, hip,	1	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, elbow, operation for,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	35	-	20	4	11
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and dementia, alcoholic,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and rheumatoid arthritis,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and tubercular adenitis,	1	-	1	-	-
Tumor, cerebral,	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever,	1	1	-	-	-
Totals,	167	42	33	58	34

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases treated in Hospital, admitted during Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, alveolar,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, ischio-rectal,	1	—	1	—	—
Abscess, perineal,	1	1	—	—	—
Adenitis, tubercular,	1	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism,	106	105	1	—	—
Alcoholism and eczema, face,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and fracture, ribs,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and frozen toe,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and rheumatism, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, arm,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, face,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, head,	2	2	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, side,	1	1	—	—	—
Amputation, arm, convalescent from,	1	1	—	—	—
Amputation, finger,	1	1	—	—	—
Angina pectoris,	2	—	1	1	—
Appendicitis, convalescent from,	1	1	—	—	—
Arthritis, tubercular,	1	—	1	—	—
Asthma,	8	—	6	2	—
Auto-intoxication, intestinal,	2	2	—	—	—
Bronchitis, acute,	13	13	—	—	—
Bronchitis, chronic,	18	1	17	—	—
Bronchitis, chronic, and ulcer, leg,	1	—	1	—	—
Bubo,	2	2	—	—	—
Burn, hand,	1	1	—	—	—
Bursitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Carbuncle, neck,	1	1	—	—	—
Carcinoma, stomach,	2	—	—	—	2
Cataract,	4	—	—	4	—
Chancroids,	2	2	—	—	—
Cholelithiasis,	3	3	—	—	—
Chondroma, head, operation for,	1	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis, liver, alcoholic,	4	—	—	3	1
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal,	2	2	—	—	—
Constipation, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Coryza, acute,	5	5	—	—	—
Cystitis, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Cystitis, chronic,	2	—	2	—	—
Debility,	10	—	8	2	—
Dementia, alcoholic,	5	—	—	5	—
Dementia, primary,	3	—	2	1	—
Diabetes, mellitus,	1	—	—	1	—
Diarrhœa, acute,	48	48	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, acute, and bronchitis, chronic,	1	—	—	—	1
Dislocation, clavicle,	1	1	—	—	—
Dislocation, shoulder,	2	2	—	—	—
Eczema,	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema, body,	2	2	—	—	—

TABLE No. 5—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Eczema, face and ears,	2	2	—	—	—
Epididymitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	10	—	1	9	—
Epithelioma, lip,	2	—	—	2	—
Epithelioma, lip, operation for,	1	1	—	—	—
Epithelioma, tongue,	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas, facial,	7	7	—	—	—
Fistula in ano,	7	4	3	—	—
Furuncle, axilla,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, inferior maxilla,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, leg,	2	1	1	—	—
Fracture, nose,	2	2	—	—	—
Fracture, olecranon process, ulna,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, patella,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, radius and ulna,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, ribs,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, tibia,	1	1	—	—	—
Gastritis, acute,	8	8	—	—	—
Gastritis, alcoholic,	1	—	1	—	—
Gastritis, chronic,	6	—	6	—	—
Goitre and psoriasis,	1	—	1	—	—
Gonorrhœa,	3	3	—	—	—
Gout,	1	1	—	—	—
Hemiplegia, spastic,	1	—	—	1	—
Hemoptysis,	1	1	—	—	—
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	6	—	4	—	2
Hemorrhage, cerebral, and bronchitis, chronic,	1	—	—	—	1
Hemorrhoids,	9	5	4	—	—
Hernia, inguinal,	2	—	—	2	—
Hernia, inguinal, operation for,	1	1	—	—	—
Hypospadias, operation for,	1	1	—	—	—
Imbecility,	3	—	—	3	—
Indigestion, acute,	9	9	—	—	—
Influenza,	129	129	—	—	—
Influenza and ulcer, leg,	1	1	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction,	1	—	—	—	1
Intestinal obstruction, chronic,	1	—	—	1	—
Iritis, rheumatic,	2	1	1	—	—
Lacerated scalp,	1	1	—	—	—
Laryngitis, acute,	3	3	—	—	—
Laryngitis, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Locomotor ataxia,	3	—	—	3	—
Malaria,	20	20	—	—	—
Malaria and ulcer, leg,	1	1	—	—	—
Malnutrition,	1	1	—	—	—
Mania a potu,	8	8	—	—	—
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal,	2	2	—	—	—
Mute,	1	—	—	1	—
Myalgia,	4	4	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 5 — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Myelitis, transverse,	1	—	—	—	1
Myocarditis,	1	—	—	—	1
Nephritis, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous and tuberculosis, pulmonary,	1	—	—	—	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	7	—	1	5	1
Neuralgia, intercostal,	1	—	1	—	—
Neurasthenia,	5	—	4	1	—
Neuritis, acute,	1	—	1	—	—
Neuritis, alcoholic,	2	2	—	—	—
Orchitis, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Organic heart disease,	13	—	9	3	1
Organic heart disease and epilepsy,	1	—	—	—	1
Otitis media, purulent,	1	1	—	—	—
Paraphimosis,	1	1	—	—	—
Pediculi capitatis,	2	2	—	—	—
Periostitis, tibia,	1	1	—	—	—
Pharyngitis, acute,	2	2	—	—	—
Pleurisy, acute,	4	4	—	—	—
Pleurisy with effusion,	2	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia, hypostatic,	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	10	8	—	—	2
Pott's disease,	3	—	1	1	1
Primary delusional insanity,	1	—	—	1	—
Proctitis, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Proctitis, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Psoriasis,	1	1	—	—	—
Pyelo-nephrosis,	1	—	1	—	—
Rheumatism, acute articular,	18	18	—	—	—
Rheumatism, acute articular and ulcer, leg,	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism, chronic,	5	—	4	1	—
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	4	4	—	—	—
Rheumatism, muscular,	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatoid arthritis,	1	—	—	1	—
Sacro-coxitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Salpingitis,	1	—	—	1	—
Scabies,	4	4	—	—	—
Sciatica,	3	2	1	—	—
Sclerosis, lateral,	1	—	—	1	—
Senility,	3	—	—	3	—
Septic ankle,	1	1	—	—	—
Septic foot,	1	1	—	—	—
Septic hand,	1	1	—	—	—
Septic leg,	1	1	—	—	—
Septic toe,	3	3	—	—	—
Sprain, ankle,	3	3	—	—	—
Sprain, wrist,	1	1	—	—	—
Stomatitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Stricture, urethra,	4	3	1	—	—
Syphilis, cerebral,	2	—	2	—	—

TABLE NO. 5 — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Syphilis, primary,	1	1	-	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	7	6	1	-	-
Syphilis, tertiary,	3	1	2	-	-
Tonsilitis, catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Tonsilitis, follicular,	3	3	-	-	-
Torticollis,	1	1	-	-	-
Traumatism, abdomen,	2	2	-	-	-
Traumatism, ankle,	6	6	-	-	-
Traumatism, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Traumatism, eye,	2	2	-	-	-
Traumatism, finger,	1	1	-	-	-
Traumatism, foot,	2	2	-	-	-
Traumatism, head,	9	9	-	-	-
Traumatism, head and face,	2	2	-	-	-
Traumatism, head, and gonorrhœa,	1	1	-	-	-
Traumatism, knee,	3	3	-	-	-
Traumatism, side,	4	4	-	-	-
Traumatism, thumb,	2	2	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	3	-	-	1	2
Tuberculosis, intestines,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	59	-	29	18	12
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and adenitis tubercular,	3	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and nephritis, acute parenchymatous,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and nephritis, chronic interstitial,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and peritonitis, tubercular,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and laryngitis, tubercular,	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever,	11	11	-	-	-
Ulcerated tooth,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, corneal,	5	4	1	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	17	16	1	-	-
Varicocele, operation for,	2	2	-	-	-
Totals,	836	589	127	78	42

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1904-1905.*

Bronchitis, chronic, and senility,	1
Carcinoma of bladder,	1
Carcinoma of stomach,	3
Diarrhœa, chronic, exhaustion from,	1
Epithelioma, tongue,	2

Hemorrhage, cerebral,	5
Hemorrhage, cerebral, and bronchitis, chronic,	1
Intestinal obstruction,	1
Intestinal obstruction, and bronchitis, chronic,	2
Myelitis, transverse,	1
Myocarditis,	3
Nephritis, acute hemorrhagic, and tuberculosis, pulmonary,	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	2
Nephritis, chronic interstitial, and tuberculosis, pulmonary,	1
Pleurisy with effusion and diarrhœa, chronic,	1
Pneumonia, hypostatic, and senility,	3
Pneumonia, lobar,	2
Pott's disease,	1
Senility and bronchitis, chronic,	2
Senility and rheumatism, chronic,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	21
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and adenitis, tubercular,	2
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and hemoptysis,	1
Tuberculosis, intestines,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and laryngitis, tubercular,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and locomotor ataxia,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and nephritis, acute parenchymatous,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and nephritis, chronic interstitial,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and neuritis, peripheral,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and peritonitis, tubercular,	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and pneumonia, hypostatic,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and rheumatoid, arthritis,	1
Valvular heart disease,	4
Valvular heart disease and epilepsy,	1

76

Deaths are classified as follows: prisoners, 14; almshouse, 62; total, 76.

TABLE NO. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Total.
Deaths, .	1	23	3	5	12	11	5	13	3

TABLE NO. 8. — *Table showing Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day, Oct. 1, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905.*

	1904.			1905.								
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1, . . .	154	159	154	163	155	178	172	160	163	158	171	158
2, . . .	154	160	156	163	158	176	173	157	166	161	175	156
3, . . .	153	162	160	163	155	170	175	158	166	162	160	156
4, . . .	152	166	159	164	158	172	178	158	165	162	160	156
5, . . .	152	168	160	167	162	173	180	159	167	162	163	151
6, . . .	152	168	162	160	158	179	178	160	173	162	163	153
7, . . .	158	161	164	164	160	185	174	161	177	155	165	152
8, . . .	157	159	160	165	160	184	175	156	172	156	167	155
9, . . .	155	160	159	164	154	180	176	162	173	156	168	158
10, . . .	156	159	161	164	156	183	178	164	173	157	170	159
11, . . .	150	160	163	168	156	178	178	167	176	154	173	164
12, . . .	151	161	166	160	157	180	181	167	178	155	165	166
13, . . .	150	160	160	160	156	177	184	169	171	155	166	167
14, . . .	149	162	164	161	160	176	183	170	174	151	165	167
15, . . .	146	161	166	163	163	177	173	160	163	153	167	169
16, . . .	146	158	168	167	163	180	172	166	164	154	168	168
17, . . .	146	157	161	155	165	174	165	166	164	157	163	168
18, . . .	148	157	161	156	167	174	167	171	164	158	162	170
19, . . .	150	155	163	158	170	176	167	168	166	158	164	152
20, . . .	154	155	166	163	166	175	168	168	170	165	166	153
21, . . .	155	155	167	160	167	178	163	167	176	168	169	157
22, . . .	152	155	158	163	168	181	163	170	168	165	178	159
23, . . .	153	156	159	162	173	185	165	162	168	165	183	161
24, . . .	155	158	163	164	170	180	165	162	167	168	166	163
25, . . .	157	156	163	159	173	183	166	163	168	177	168	166
26, . . .	157	156	164	160	174	183	155	164	159	177	164	168
27, . . .	153	156	165	160	172	173	156	158	162	167	165	171
28, . . .	154	157	166	157	175	175	157	159	164	161	166	175
29, . . .	154	156	157	160	-	174	157	162	162	162	168	178
30, . . .	155	158	159	157	-	177	157	161	162	164	170	181
31, . . .	156	-	161	159	-	178	-	166	-	167	174	-

STATE FARM, BRIDGEWATER.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

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CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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ASYLUM REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I would respectfully submit the following report of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

We were caring for 498 patients at the beginning of the year. We admitted 97 patients, — 2 more than last year, — discharged 38, and released 9 on trial, the latter not yet discharged. Three patients eloped during the year and have not yet been returned. Last year there was but 1 patient on trial visit at close of the year, and 40 patients were fully discharged. Nineteen patients died during the year, — 1 less than last year. The trial visits of 9 patients, at home or with relatives, are authorized by chapter 87, Revised Laws, and chapter 435 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1905. These will be discharged on expiration of trial visit if not returned during term of parole. Four of the 9 patients on visit were apparently recovered at the time of leaving the hospital, and these added to the 12 recoveries reported as fully discharged make the recoveries (16) number exactly the same as last year, which is a little better than 17 per cent. of the total number of commitments during the year. Our daily average has been 512.9, and the total number of different persons under treatment was 594. The number of deaths, reckoned on the daily average under treatment, was 3.7 per cent.; and reckoned on the whole number of different persons treated, 3.2 per cent. Of the 96 different persons admitted during the year 87 (about 90 per cent.) had never been in any hospital for the insane. Concerning nativity, we find that 28 per cent. of those admitted were born in Massachusetts and exactly one-half of the whole number admitted were foreign born. Of the foreign born, Ireland is debited with 9 persons; Italy and Canada with 6 each; and England and Poland with 4 persons each. Last year Italy and Canada furnished most cases of all the foreign countries, with Russia, England and Ireland following in the order named. It is interesting to note that of the 87 persons first admitted to

any insane hospital, 18 — about 20 per cent. — were married; 58 — about 66 per cent. — were single, and the balance widowed or unknown. Concerning occupations, 33 of the 87 persons were common laborers; mill operatives, shoemakers, painters, spinners and sailors ranking respectively next in order. Concerning the probable cause of insanity in those 87 persons, alcoholic intemperance was apparently a directly exciting cause in 42 cases, arrested development was debited with 11 cases, worry with 6 cases, brain injury with 5 cases, senility and syphilis with 3 cases each. There was a strong hereditary tendency to alcoholism, nervous disease or insanity in 59 persons, or about 68 per cent. of the cases first admitted to any hospital for the insane. Forty-nine of the 87 cases (56 per cent.) were said to have been insane less than one year before commitment, 11 cases had been defectives from birth, and 11 cases had been insane more than two years when admitted. Concerning forms of mental disease, alcoholic insanity is debited with 31 cases, dementia præcox with 21 cases, imbecility with 11 cases, periodic, or manic depressive insanity, with 4 cases, primary delusional insanity with 3 cases, epileptic insanity and paresis with 2 cases each. Other forms of insanity were represented by a single case only. Twenty-seven patients were received from the State Prison, 24 patients from the several houses of correction in the Commonwealth, 21 patients from the prison department of the State Farm, 8 cases from the State Reformatory, 3 cases from other hospitals, and 13 cases directly from the courts. Concerning cause of arrest of persons admitted during the year, 32 patients were arrested for crimes against the person, including 5 cases for rape, 3 cases for manslaughter and 10 cases for murder. During the year ending in 1903 we admitted 3 patients who had been arrested for manslaughter and 1 arrested for murder. The total number admitted that year arrested for crimes against the person was 11 per cent. of the whole number admitted. Last year we admitted one person arrested for manslaughter and 2 for murder, and the total number of cases admitted arrested for crimes against the person was 17 per cent. of the whole number admitted. This year we have admitted 3 cases convicted of manslaughter and 10 cases convicted of murder in the first and second degrees, and the total number of cases admitted this year convicted of crimes against

the person is 32 per cent. of the whole number admitted. Our numerical yearly increase has not varied much for a half dozen years past, but the character of our population has been changing year by year, as the facts recorded clearly evidence.

Your Board has been fully informed regarding the manner of escape of those who eloped during the year. We certainly were more concerned than the public, even though we knew the men were so nearly recovered, or normal mentally, that they would not be likely to harm any one unless in an effort to escape capture. We cannot charge any subordinate officer with neglect of duty. By working together and taking desperate chances, with some help from other patients, they did what we had thought impossible for men to do. We have taken measures to prevent other escapes in the same manner. Our policy has been to keep every man out of doors as much as possible when not at work in doors, and the in-door work has been very scant indeed. Our aim has been to make our institution a hospital in fact, although it is still called an asylum. These men would doubtless have less chance to escape if kept locked in doors, but the chance of recovery would be correspondingly decreased. I do not think our practice is wrong, but we shall aim to profit by our experience.

Last year I called your attention to our need of employment for the many able-bodied and restless men under our care. Our need grows more and more urgent, and I cannot express the situation better than to repeat my plea of last year. We suffer because we are helped too much. We ought to do our own washing, ironing and mending, and we could do it without expensive laundry machinery, except a good sterilizer for the clothing and bedding of the sick. We ought also to develop such other industries as the character of our patients will allow. Prior to two years ago we employed more than 100 men daily in caning chairs. We ought to renew this industry if the stock can possibly be supplied. As I reported to you last year, our old chair shop is hardly secure enough for the class of men who ought to be kept at work, but would do for an addition to our dining-room, which will need to be enlarged not far in the future.

I would again recommend a two-story building of stone, cement or brick, extending across the north end of our largest recreation court, or in some other suitable location, one story to be used as a recreation room, especially in winter and inclement

weather, the other story to be divided into laundry room, ironing room, chair-seating room, and such other shop rooms as we may be able to make use of.

Our newest asylum building is nearing completion and 19 of its sleeping rooms are already occupied. The whole upper floor, with two sunny open wards, a special diet kitchen and small surgery, and a specially constructed open ward for a dozen tuberculous patients, will be used for a hospital and infirmary. The small ward for the tuberculous is so constructed that the beds may be rolled into the open air, surrounded by wire guards, where the patient may sleep out of doors in summer and mild winter weather and be rolled back into the warmed central structure during a storm or to change bedding.

We have long felt the need of a trained woman nurse, capable of acting as head nurse and matron, to prepare special delicacies and diets for the sick, and to have such supervision of the hospital and dining-rooms as the character of our patients would allow. This arrangement in the hospital department of the State Farm has proved so satisfactory that the only question has been to find the right combination of man and wife to care for the sick insane men of the criminal class. Our plans are now so far developed that we hope soon to have a trained woman nurse to look after our sick, attend to their special diets and anticipate such other of their needs as a woman nurse of the right kind is most quick to see.

With the consent of your Board, Dr. Leonard A. Baker was promoted from medical interne to be second assistant physician in the early summer. That his promotion has been of decided advantage to this asylum is beyond question. The reputation which Dr. Alfred Elliott made for himself as surgeon and physician while serving as senior assistant in the hospital department of the State Farm has not suffered from his transfer to a new and trying service. To him and to some non-medical officers and to those attendants who have been tried and found true, we owe a debt of appreciation which is not fairly met by a conventional acknowledgment.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. DREW,
Medical Director.

ASYLUM TABLES.

ASYLUM TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in asylum Oct. 1, 1904,	498	—
Admitted within the year,	97	1,282
Viz : by commitment,	93	809
by transfer,	3	465
from escape,	—	5
from visit,	1	2
Whole number of cases under treatment,	595	1,780
Dismissed within the year,	72	746
Viz.: discharged,	38	—
as recovered,	12	96
as much improved,	5	33
as improved,	10	37
as not improved,	11	294
as not insane,	—	3
died,	19	279
transferred,	3	42
escaped,	3	28
on visit October 1,	9	10
Remaining Sept. 30, 1905,	523	—
Number of different persons within the year,	594	—
Number of different persons admitted,	96	1,254
Number of different persons admitted by commit- ment,	93	—
Number of different persons recovered,	12	—
Daily average,	512.9	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Commitments during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	Received during the Year.
First commitment to this asylum,	91
Second commitment to this asylum,	2
Total cases,	93
Total persons,	93
First commitment to any hospital,	87

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	27	6	5	447	80	78
Other New England States, . .	10	9	6	89	44	43
Other States,	11	5	7	111	57	55
Total natives,	48	20	18	647	181	176
At sea,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Armenia,	-	-	-	2	2	2
Austria,	-	-	-	6	3	3
Azores,	-	-	-	7	5	4
Barbadoes,	1	-	1	1	-	1
British Guiana,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Canada,	6	9	13	84	71	81
Cape Verde Islands,	1	1	-	1	1	-
China,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Cuba,	-	-	-	2	-	-
Denmark,	-	-	-	8	2	2
England,	4	6	4	58	48	36
Finland,	-	-	-	1	1	1
France,	1	2	1	6	7	4
Germany,	1	1	1	23	16	16
Greece,	-	-	-	3	3	3
Guernsey Islands,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hungary,	-	-	-	1	1	1
India,	1	-	-	2	-	-
Ireland,	9	29	30	207	301	298
Italy,	6	6	6	40	29	29
Mexico,	-	1	1	-	1	1
Morocco,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norway,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Poland,	4	3	3	4	3	3
Russia,	1	1	2	20	10	9
Scotland,	1	3	4	13	12	16
Spain,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Sweden,	-	-	-	15	9	9
Texas,	1	-	-	1	-	-
Turkey,	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Indies,	1	2	1	2	3	2
Total foreigners,	39	65	68	516	534	526
Unknown,	-	2	1	82	530	543
Totals,	87	87	87	1,245	1,245	1,245

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane, and Other Sources, during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905, and since the Opening of the Asylum Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From hospitals for the insane,	3	467
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	21	279
From State Prison,	27	146
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	67
From the courts,	10	43
From houses of correction,	24	219
From jails,	—	4
From jails, awaiting trial,	3	11
Returned from parole,	1	2
Returned from escape and given new numbers,	—	5
Returned to the asylum by order of the Board of Insanity,	—	2
Totals,	97	1,282

TABLE NO. 5. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

Married,	18
Single,	58
Widower,	10
Unknown,	1
Total,	87

TABLE No. 6. — *Occupation of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

Agent,	1	Peddler,	1
Bartenders,	2	Plasterers,	2
Blacksmith,	1	Rubber worker,	1
Carpenters,	2	Sailors,	3
Dyer,	1	Salesman,	1
Fireman,	1	Silverplater,	1
Farmers,	3	Spinners,	3
Gardener,	1	Shoemakers,	5
Iron moulder,	1	Tailors,	2
Jeweller,	1	Teamster,	1
Laborers,	33	Watchmaker,	1
Lawyer,	1	Weaver, cotton,	1
Machinist,	1	Weaver, woollen,	1
Mill operatives,	6	Waiter,	1
None,	2	Unknown,	1
Nurse,	1	Total,	87
Painters, house,	4		

TABLE NO. 7.—*Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	11	—	1	—
15 years and less,	—	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	10	9	1	—
20 to 25 years,	14	17	4	1
25 to 30 years,	19	14	2	6
30 to 35 years,	13	20	—	1
35 to 40 years,	10	13	3	—
40 to 50 years,	6	10	5	5
50 to 60 years,	3	2	—	2
60 to 70 years,	—	1	1	3
70 to 80 years,	—	—	—	1
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Totals,	86	86	17	19
Unknown,	1	1	2	—
Not insane,	—	—	—	—
Total of persons,	87	87	19	19
Mean known ages in years,	27.4	31.7	38.8	40.5

TABLE NO. 8. — *Probable Causes of Mental Disease in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Alcoholic Intemperance.
<i>Physical.</i>				
Arrested development,	11	2	—	3
Brain injury,	5	—	—	2
Imprisonment,	1	—	2	—
Epilepsy,	2	—	—	2
Intemperance,	42	10	12	20
Masturbation,	2	—	—	—
Senility,	3	—	—	3
Syphilis,	3	—	—	2
Toxemia,	2	—	—	1
<i>Mental.</i>				
Worry,	6	—	—	—
Totals,	77	12	14	33
Unknown,	10	—	—	—
Totals,	87	12	14	33

TABLE NO. 9. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	11
Under 1 month,	10
From 1 to 3 months,	13
3 to 6 months,	14
6 to 12 months,	12
1 to 2 years,	13
2 to 5 years,	10
5 to 10 years,	1
10 to 20 years,	—
Over 20 years,	—
Total,	84
Unknown,	3
Not insane,	—
Total of cases,	87
Total of persons,	87
Average known duration in years,	4.5

TABLE No. 10.—*Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged or died, with their Condition on Discharge.*

	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Total Discharges and Deaths.
		Recovered.	Much improved.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not Insane.		
<i>A. — First committed to Any Hospital.</i>								
Ordinary or periodic insanity : —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity,	31	5	1	6	2	—	1	15
Dementia præcox : —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	21	—	1	2	5	—	1	9
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	6	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Dementia, organic,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Epileptic insanity,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Paresis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Primary delusional insanity,	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Involution psychosis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Toxic insanity,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total A,	87	9	2	10	10	—	15	46
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Ordinary or periodic insanity : —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dementia, organic,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Dementia præcox : —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paresis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary delusional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total B,	9	3	3	—	1	—	4	11
Aggregate cases,	93	12	5	10	11	—	19	57
Aggregate persons,	93	12	5	10	11	—	—	57

TABLE NO. 11. — *Discharges of the Insane, classified by Admissions and Results.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Recovered.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Totals.
First to this asylum,	9	4	10	11	19	53
Second to this asylum,	3	1	-	-	-	4
Third to this asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth to this asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cases,	12	5	10	11	19	57
Total cases first admitted to any hospital,	9	2	10	10	15	46

TABLE NO. 12. — *Relations to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
State Prison cases,	27	216
House of correction cases,	24	379
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	8	84
State Farm, prison cases,	21	279
Court cases,	13	116
Transfers, criminal habit,	3	9
Totals,	96	1,083

TABLE No. 13. — *Causes of Death and Forms of Mental Disease in Persons who died.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Aggregates.	Alcoholic Insanity.	Dementia Præcox.	Dementia Secondary.	Dementia Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Imbecility.	Primary De-lusional In-sanity.
<i>General Diseases.</i>									
Cancer of stomach and liver,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chronic diarrhœa, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Myocarditis and gastritis, .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Senility and hypostatic pneumonia,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, general, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, acute miliary,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>									
Cerebral hemorrhage, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Epileptic convulsions, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
General paresis of the insane,	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>									
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Digestive System.</i>									
Cancer of stomach,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Typhoid fever,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>									
Senile dementia, exhaustion from,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Totals,	19	1	4	2	6	2	3	1	-

TABLE NO. 14. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
A. — Recovered : —					
Under 1 month,	2	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	6	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	1	2	1	2	1
6 to 12 months,	—	3	4	—	—
1 to 2 years,	—	2	3	1	2
2 to 5 years,	—	1	1	—	—
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	9	9	9	3	3
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	—	—	—	—	—
Average of known cases (in months),	1.6	11.2	13	14	12
B. — Died : —					
Under 1 month,	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	2	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 12 months,	9	3	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	1	3	4	—	—
2 to 5 years,	—	3	5	—	—
5 to 10 years,	—	3	3	1	1
10 to 15 years,	2	2	2	3	3
Totals,	14	15	14	4	4
Unknown,	1	—	1	—	—
Totals,	15	15	15	4	4
Average of known cases (in months),	14.4	36.4	48.2	194	186

TABLE No. 15. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abuse of a female child, . . .	-	3	Drunkenness,	12	88
Adultery,	-	3	Entering a building and putting	-	-
Arson,	2	12	in fear,	-	1
Assault,	1	65	Exposure,	-	5
Assault and battery,	4	14	Forgery,	1	2
Assault, indecent,	-	3	Forgery with intent to defraud,	-	1
Assault to rape,	1	11	Forgery and uttering,	1	-
Assault to rob,	-	5	Fornication,	1	-
Assault to kill,	-	20	Having in possession a danger-	-	-
Assault to commit larceny from	-	-	ous weapon,	-	2
the person,	1	1	Habitual criminal,	-	5
Assault upon a female child, .	-	2	Illegal practice of medicine, .	-	1
Assault on an officer, non-pay-	-	-	Idle and disorderly,	2	-
ment of fine,	1	1	Keeping a disorderly house, .	-	3
Assault with a dangerous	-	-	Lewdness,	-	3
weapon,	2	17	Larceny,	10	104
Assault with intent to kill, . .	1	-	Larceny from a conveyance, .	1	-
Assault with intent to rob, . .	1	-	Libel,	-	1
Assault with intent to murder, .	-	-	Malignant mischief,	-	3
Assault with intent to rape, . .	-	-	Manslaughter,	3	22
Assault and battery,	1	1	Murder,	3	41
Attempt to break and enter, . .	-	3	Murder second degree,	6	6
Bastardy,	-	1	Murder, accessory to,	1	1
Bestiality,	-	2	Non-payment of fine,	-	2
Bigamy,	-	1	Non-support of family,	-	4
Breaking and entering,	4	123	Obtaining money under false	-	-
Breaking, entering, forgery, . .	-	1	pretences,	-	4
Breaking, entering with intent	-	-	Perjury,	-	1
to steal,	-	1	Polygamy, with assault to mur-	-	-
Breaking, entering, larceny, . .	3	31	der,	-	1
Breaking, entering, receiving	-	-	Rape,	3	16
stolen goods,	1	-	Rape and robbery,	1	1
Burning barns,	-	1	Robbery,	2	28
Burning buildings,	-	1	Sodomy,	-	6
Burglary,	-	3	Stealing,	-	2
Common drunkard,	-	32	Stealing railroad train,	-	1
Conspiracy,	-	1	Stubbornness,	1	7
Counterfeiting,	-	1	Theft,	-	3
Criminal advertising,	1	-	Threatening to do bodily harm,	1	1
Criminal habit,	-	2	Torturing a cow,	-	1
Cruelty to animals,	1	2	Tramp,	3	7
Cutting wood in public park, . .	-	1	Vagrancy,	17	288
Desecrating cemetery,	-	1	Unknown,	-	24
Disorderly,	-	8			
Disturbing the peace,	2	9	Totals,	96	1,154

TABLE NO. 16. — *Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

	Remaining Oct. 1, 1904.	Received during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1905.
State Prison cases,	105	27	3	129
House of correction cases, .	146	24	22	148
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	26	8	5	29
Court cases,	54	13	6	60
State Farm, prison cases, .	134	21	19	136
Transfers, criminal habit, .	2	3	2	3
Non-criminal,	32	—	2	30
Totals,	499	96	60	535

TABLE NO. 17. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1905.*

Undergoing	3 to 6 months sentence,	7
	6 to 12 months sentence,	7
	1 to 2 years sentence,	19
	2 to 5 years sentence,	43
	5 to 10 years sentence,	34
	10 to 15 years sentence,	16
	15 to 20 years sentence,	10
	20 to 25 years sentence,	5
	25 to 35 years sentence,	1
	50 to 55 years sentence,	1
	life sentence,	24
	indeterminate sentence,	57
Court cases,		61
Sentences expired,		208
Unascertained,		12
Total,		505